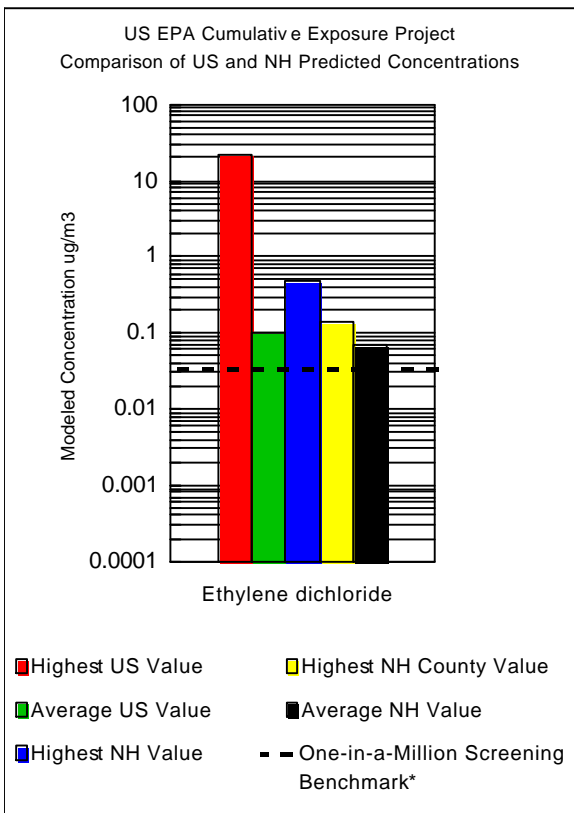


# Health Effects Information for Toxic Air Pollutants of Concern in New Hampshire (as identified in the US EPA Cumulative Exposure Project)

## ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE



CEP Concentration Data (ug/m3)	
CEP Screening Benchmark*	0.038
CEP Background Concentration	0.061
Maximum US Concentration	22
Average US Concentration	0.10
Maximum NH Concentration	0.48
Maximum NH County Concentration	0.14
Average NH Concentration	0.070

NH CEP Concentration Comparison Summary	
Percent by w.t. of all toxics evaluated in the CEP	0.5%
NH highest value as a % of US highest value	2.2%
NH average value as a % of US average value	70%
NH highest value as a % of US average value	484%
NH avg. as a % of CEP Screening Benchmark*	184%

Source Apportionment in NH**	
% contribution from Point Sources	0.0%
% contribution from Area Sources	100.0%
% contribution from Mobile Sources	0.0%

Overview of Health Effects
Probable carcinogen, based on observed increases in a variety of tumor types in laboratory animals exposed via the oral route. In some animal studies it caused cancer when breathed or absorbed through the skin. Noncancer effects to the nervous system and kidneys, and reduced ability to fight infection. At high levels, harmful to the heart, nervous system, and liver, kidneys and lungs.

Carcinogenicity Classification
Probable Human Carcinogen (EPA Group B2)

\* In developing the CEP, EPA established screening benchmark concentrations for each modeled toxic air pollutant below which there is likely to be no public health concern. To estimate potential cancer concerns, the CEP used a screening benchmark of 1-in-a-million excess risk of cancer. A risk level of 1-in-a-million means that one person out of one million equally exposed people would potentially contract cancer if exposed continuously (24 hours per day) to the specified concentration over 70 years (an assumed lifetime). This one case would be in addition to the number of cancer cases that would normally occur in a normally exposed population of one million people.

\*\* Source apportionment reflects the estimated contribution from each of the three source categories. Point sources include major industrial emission sources such as power plants and manufacturing plants. Area sources are typically smaller sources such as gasoline stations, dry cleaners, auto body shops, and the use of consumer products in the home. Mobile sources include emissions from automobiles, trucks and buses.